The

# Bombay Guardian.

*PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.*

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1851. [No. 37.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

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On *the* THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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Camberwell, March 1851.

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Bombay, 4th October 1851.


ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

The
# Bombay Guardian.

*PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.*

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1851. [ No. 37.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS OF INDIA.—Nothing at present so much engages the attention of political economists, agriculturists, and even manufactorers in Great Britain, as the agricultural prospects of the Empire. The introduction of flax cultivation to a greater extent at home, the extension of English and Scotch agriculture in Ireland, divide attention with Cotton cultivation in India. All our readers are aware that a gentleman, Mr. Mackay, deputed by the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, called in a cotemporary paper the *cotton-man*, has been traversing the length and breadth of our Presidency, and visiting all our cotton districts before proceeding to those of Madras. What revelations he may make when he returns to England it is not for us to conjecture. But we can predict that through the mercantile constituency working on the members of Parliament, and they on the Ministry, and they on the Court of Directors, and they on the local Indian governments, he will exert over this country a power which the Emperor of Russia working by his emissaries on Dost Mahomed, and the Native Princes could never exercise. Whether that power will be the means of elevating the ryot, or of chaining him more servilely to the soil which he cultivates, is yet to be seen. We old Indians have lost somewhat of our faith in the generosity of Britain to her subject colonies. England is very generous to Canada, a country lying close on the boundaries of the United States, and which is able to get up a troublesome rebellion; but India is not in that state at present, and here therefore, generosity, when exercised, is generosity. We do not mean, however, to go down into the depths of evils that cannot be remedied. Nations like individuals have always some grievance or other. A large proportion of these are imaginary, and of our own making, but some are real. There are no two countries in the world where the Governors are more soundly castigated, and roundly abused than in Democratic America,—that land of liberty, and Emporocratic England—that nation of shop-keepers, which held in check, and finally repulsed the Frankish Emperor and all his chivalry; yet there are real grievances enough in them, as there are every where else for all that. It is in the nature of riches to make men proud and overbearing, and oppressive to their inferiors. The only counteractive to moderate oppression is religious and moral principle in the governors, but as this in man always exists in an imperfect degree, this corrective, which is all that the poor man has on his side, till goaded to rebellion, is in all cases more or less inadequate, and will always remain so till the prayer of the waiting church be fulfilled, and the will of God "done on earth even as it is in heaven."

Yet we must not sit down and fold our hands because we cannot do all that might be done; because there are evils we cannot remove, we must not leave those unalleviated which can be remedied:—Our Indian government made so sad a mistake in the permanent settlement of Bengal, that they seem now afraid of permanency every where, and have only, even where the new survey with every care and a vast expence has been completed, given the ryots a lease for a certain term of years. When this period is expired these districts will relapse into the position they were before, and that others are in now. The cultivators will have no certainty that the assessment will not be raised, and thus every stimulus to exertion removed, and the Hindoo ryot allowed to sink back into the indolence and apathy from which he was beginning to emerge. The idea of lowering the present assessment on land to any considerable extent is chimerical, the revenue will not suffer it, nor though it were reduced to one half of its present amount, if exposed to all the uncertainties of an annual Jamabundi, would the least benefit accrue to the country. The field for the chicanery of middle agents between a foreign government and an utterly uneducated peasantry would be increased, and the uncertainty of the actual demand to be made upon him would deprive the cultivator of all interest in his farm, farther than the extraction from it of a bare livelihood. But make him the absolute possessor of his field on a perpetual ground rent now fixed once for all, and you raise up an army of proprietors, all bound to you for the next century by that warmest of political gratitude which is coupled with self-interest. "The English," the ryots would say "are our real benefactors, they have made us in reality lords of our own soil, a thing we were before only in name, and sometimes scarcely that. Who knows if they were driven out, but that we should be reduced to our old vassalage?" An industrious cultivator would not only pay his assessment, but make money. With this he would first improve his farm. He would double by and bye the produce; the rent would now become only a tenth of the produce, an easy land-tax. He would meanwhile think of better clothing and better lodging;—a stimulus would thus be given to trade and manufacturers. As the rent was now fixed, land could safely be bought and sold. His unindustrious neighbour has all this while paid his rent, and that is all. He now proposes to him that he should sell him his field. He is willing to do so, gets a sum of money in hand to pay off his debts, and to enable him to start clear as a labourer at home, or to go to one of the large towns for employment. Our industrious ryot has now two farms, which he cultivates more economically than he could do one, and thus the land tax bears on him still lighter than it did before. New improvements will now be welcomed, instead of being repulsed as they were when he looked on himself as the mere slave of others, and thus India will march on in the high way of agricultural improvement. We repeat it, till the assessment is fixed for ever, all other expedients are make-shifts. With the assessment once

fixed on such terms as to make it possible for the ryot by industry to accumulate a surplus, no other expedients are absolutely necessary, and such as may be useful will eadily suggest themselves in the progress of events. All then who are the real friends of the Indian ryots, and the real friends of the British Government ought to urge this point upon the authorities, as a manifest advantage both to the Governors and the governed. This should be done perseveringly both on the Company's officials, and on the British Parliament.

NATIVE LITERATURE.—We have been favoured with a Report of the Deccan Vernacular Society, and a copy of the Description of Natural Phenomena in English and Marathee, which, as requested, we have transferred to the Scottish Orphanage. We are glad to see the Society is preparing so many useful and interesting works, and trust it will be able still more strenuously to advance in the path it has entered, and provide for the rising generation much of the *utile dulci*.

POONA COLLEGE.—We here present our readers with the list of the prizes distributed at the Poona College, with the observations made before distributing them by W. Brown, Esq., Judge and Agent for Sirdars at Poona. It is very pleasing tosee the money formerly wasted in encouraging idleness and superstition now devoted to the raising up of a Marathee literature. The time usually assigned to a generation has scarcely yet passed since the College was instituted, for the purpose of maintaining Brahmanism in all its purity and isolation, and now it produces such fruits. It must be most gratifying to Major Candy, who has laboured so assiduously in training up the young men who have produced the translations mentioned below, to see such beneficial effects now resulting from his labours, We accept of these useful volumes at the same time, but as the first fruits of an abundant harvest.

Sometime ago we proposed that the money, now in every village devoted by government to the support of the idol temples, should be employed in teaching the villagers the elements of learning. The scheme seems at present so utterly chimerical, that not a single paper in India has taken up the subject; not a single friend of education said a word either for or against it. As Utopian, a quarter of a century ago, would the proposition have seemed to devote the Dukshina to the rewarding of translators from English into Marathi. Before 1875 then our chimera may become a reality. The Board of Education can find no money to educate the people. while the Government pay out yearly several lakhs of rupees to keep them in ignorance and superstition.

"It is necessary that I should say a few words previously to distributing the Prizes to those candidates who have produced the best translations and original compositions before the Dukshunna Prize Committee. This pleasurable duty has devolved on me as President of the Committee, and, I assure you, I feel it the more so, as this is the first year in which this important work of translating Books of useful knowledge has been commenced on, in its present form; and I have every reason to hope that in the course of a few years the literature of England will be largely disseminated, and that we shall acquire by the means of those Prizes a body of translators capable of conveying works of every useful description into the language of this country.

"I need scarcely mention what benefits the natives of this country must derive from this most important work. The darkness which has so long overshadowed this country must be cleared away by the light of knowledge, and I trust that a spirit of morality and honorable feeling will be instilled into the minds of the intelligent classes of Society, which, I have no doubt, will be imparted by them to those who look up to the higher classes for precept and principle.

"This year has been distinguished by the establishment of the Poona College on a new footing, and the institution of the Dukshunna Prize Committee. The former is the field from whence we may look for our best translators; it is presided over by gentlemen of talent and intelligence in various departments of literature, and I would therefore advise you, may native Friends, to take advantage of the knowledge which these gentlemen are capable of imparting to you. With these remarks I will conclude, trusting that the Dukshuna Prizes will be eagerly contended for, and that the translations will elicit the warm eulogium of the Committee, and the native society of this country."

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At the meeting of the Dakshina Prize Committee held at the Sungam, on the 7th instant, most of the Europeans interested in Native Education, and a large assemblage of the native gentry were present, and portions of some of the translations were read. The Dakshina Prize Committee consists of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Brown, Esq. Judge. | Moreshwar Shastree, of the Poona College. |
| W. Courteney, Esq. Collector. | Parshuram Punt Gorbole. |
| H. Newton, Esq. Assist. Judge. | Gopal Rao Deshmukh. |
| Major Candy, P. P. C. | Bappu Ramji. |
| Govind Jairam, Principal Sadur Amin. | H. Newton, Esq., *Secretary*. |
| Ramchandra Shastree, Inspector of Schools. | |

EDUCATIONAL.—We recently presented an outline of the Ninth Report of the Board of Education; and we now proceed to make a few comments on some of its more important features.

This report is full and interesting, there is a great contrast between the business-like and comprehensive document before as, and the short unsatisfactory notices that used to emanate from the Board in former years. It has been drawn up with care, and will be useful for reference, as a summary of facts connected with Government education.

The Board, in reviewing the past ten years, speak with considerable chearfulness of the progress manifested during that period. But at the same time the report, in the most explicit terms, declares that it is impossible "to carry out the least extension of the system of education" or "remedy those obvious defects which every one can perceive," without receiving an addition to the Rs. 1,25,000 which the Bombay Government annually devotes to educational purposes. Whether the sum aforesaid is at present expended in the best possible way, is a weighty question on which we do not now enter; but nothing can be plainer than the fact that a lack and a quarter or rupees is a very wretched pittance to be devoted to the education of a whole presidency. We entirely sympathize with the Board in this matter. We should no doubt infinitely prefer that the churches of Christendom should embark, heart and soul, in a glorious crusade to give all India a thoroughly Christian education, but at present we see no prospect of any effort proceeding from them at all adequate to the occasion; and in the mean-

time we do not see what can exonerate a Government from the plain and positive duty of giving—or to the uttermost of its power striving to give the elements of education, to all its subjects. Few, in this day, will contend that education is only a boon which in the exuberance of its generosity Government *may* give, but which it may, if it pleases withhold; it is admitted to be a debt, the discharge of which is a matter of simple justice. We can hardly state the necessity of popular education in more forcible terms than is done by Government itself in their answer to the Board's Report; "Education," says Mr. Secretary Lumsden "is the only means by which the families of the chiefs and landed gentry—the true aristocracy of the country—can be prevented from falling, sooner or later, into decay. There is probably not a Zilla, nor a Zilla Court under this Presidency, including the Court of the Agent for Sirdars, which will not afford the most melancholy instances of the injurious effects of the gross ignorance in which great landed proprietors in this country are generally brought up, and of the rapacity of those about them." The "rapacity" on the mercantile class scattered up and down the country, and the flagrant extortion of which they are continually guilty in their dealings with the agricultural class who constitute the great body of the population, are matters of equal notoriety;—nor is it possible to see how Government can disburden itself of the duty of protecting its subjects from admitted evils of this kind, while it acknowledges the obligation of guarding their life, liberty, and property.

We think we had formerly occasion to state that upwards of a million of young people ought to be under education in the Western Presidency. Applying the Prussian rule of statistics, the Board estimate the number at 900,000.—or including girls, 1,800,000. In Government schools the entire number of educated youth is between twelve and thirteen thousand, so that only *one* in *sixty nine* boys, or, in round numbers, *one* in *one hundred and forty* (including females) of those who ought to be at school actually is so. These figures would be considerably altered if the numbers attending Missionary schools were included; nor must we forget that there are indigenous schools supported wholly by natives, which are somewhat better than nothing. Still the state of things is exceedingly melancholy; when the efforts of all the bodies now occupying the educational field are added together, we should require to multiply the result one hundred fold, before anything really worthy of the emergency could be effected. Look even at the island of Bombay, in which, if anywhere, the ameliorating influences now at work should have begun to bear fruit. Here we have at the present moment the Musalmans arrayed in bitter hostility against the Parsees, and ready, (but for the strong restraining hand of power) to commit the most frightful excesses. What is being done to enlighten a body of our fellow-townsmen, amounting at least to one hundred thousand in number, whose tremendous fanaticism it is easy to arouse—almost impossible to restrain?. Government has one Hindoostani school, of which the numbers do not seem given in this report, but which used to contain only some thirty pupils; in the Missionary vernacular schools there may be somewhere about double that number of Musalman pupils; add a body of fifty or so receiving an English education from Government and Missionaries, and you have the sum total of what is being done *ab-extra*, for the dispelling of Musalman ignorance.

What then is doing in the education of Western India? Really, compared with the necessity of the case, next to nothing. Let the Board then continue to urge this vital point on Government. We trust our Bombay Government are not to blame; but if so, let them vindicate themselves: and, instead of the curt remark that "a proper opportunity will be taken to notice the request" of the Board for enlarged resources, let them give some unequivocal token of being alive to the infinite importance of the subject.

Our remarks on this subject have run to such a length, that we cannot in this article satisfactorily discuss the position which the Board of Education has occupied in connexion with the important subject of casts, and the education of the lower classes of the community. We are not only grieved—we are surprized—at the principles that the Board enunciates. On this point we seem in Bombay to be far darker than the "benighted" presidency.

But reverting to the topic we were discussing above, we would say in conclusion, that it is vain for us as individuals to roll over on Government the responsibility of raising India from her deep degradation. Government may or may not move in the matter of education; but let the things that are happening around us—some of them shewing that much has been done, others that far more has been left undone,—rouse each of us to energetic action. Our Bible Societies, our Tract Societies, our Missionary Societies, all languish for want of funds. The Tract Society for instance is prepared at this moment to diffuse its publications by hundreds of thousands over the length and breadth of Western India; the people are prepared to receive them,—but, the work goes slowly on, because the requisite funds are not supplied. True the circulation of Christian publications has been doubled within a year or two past; but the openings supplied in the good providence of God call at least for a tenfold increase. Read the lists of subscribers to our Christian institutions; how many names that ought to be their, are *not* there! Among the varied modes of Christian effort there is surely room enough for the legitimate exercise of these preferences which exist among us. One man sees the immense importance of Christian education—let him support Christian Schools;—a second is impressed with the infinite value of preaching—let him aid in its extension; a third thinks most of the self-evidencing power of the written word of God—well, let the Bible Society receive the proof of the depth of his convictions. We all speak of a brighter day being about to dawn on India,—we believe in its approach,—but the cheering pledge and harbinger of its advent will be an enlargement of heart among Christians, leading them to understand and practically apply the Divine command: "Freely ye have received; freely give."

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PURISM THE SHADOW OF PIETY.—The mass of mankind content themselves with just as much morality as enables them to move with some degree of credit in that sphere of life where they find themselves. They keep equally aloof from Purism and Piety, yet they are unknowingly affected by both. The pious, whose hearts are impressed with religious principles, pursue a moral

course, because it is in accordance with the prevailing inward feelings of the soul. The Purists, who have no heart-felt piety, pursue the same moral course, because it is necessary not only to maintain their character among men, but also to ensure their future happiness. We have thus Society divided into three great classes; the wordly, who have no serious thought at all about eternity; the purists, who have a dread of future punishment and a hope of future happiness; and the pious, who feel their minds drawn to God by an inward inclination.

There is no truth more certain, and yet none more disputed than, that without the example of pious men the whole of Society would be grossly immoral. True piety has been in all ages misunderstood, and misrepresented by those who were not under its influence. It is like the nauseous drug of the physician, hateful to look at and bitter to the taste, but medicinal to the system. Neither are the generality of men in the least aware how much they are indebted to it. The Hindoos do not think that they are indebted to Christianity for the prohibition to burn widows. It now seems to them so contrary to natural light, that though permitted to resume the practice such an amount of national opposition from among themselves would arise to it, that the interference of Government would not be necessary. Few men will believe that the excess and debaucheries in high life of a former century, have been obliged to hide their heads from an increase of evangelical piety; they think they have given way to reason and not to religion. With what scorn would a member of the Church of Rome hear the announcement, that the superior morality of the members of his Church in modern times is the fruit of the Reformation; or a modern Anglican that it is Whitefield and Wesley, Scott and Milner, *et hoc omne genus* that have driven fox-hunting and ball-frequenting parsons, if not entirely out of the Church, at least into its holes and corners; and yet both of these assertions are perfectly true. Notwithstanding all the eloquence and philosophisms of Hume, men still believe, as their fathers before them did, that when one thing constantly follows another, they are joined in some way or other as cause and effect. Thus every morning at sun-rise we preceive that the world is filled with light, and again at sun-set that darkness returns. According to Hume this does not shew in the least that there is an efficiency in the sun to cause light, and he proves his point to his own satisfaction and that of a host of philosophic followers, but some how or other the generality of men are so thick-skulled as not to be able to take in his subtile demonstrations, and are bent still on holding to the old theory, on which Newton based that imperishable system, which traces up all the motions of the heavenly bodies to the same cause that makes an unsupported stone fall to the ground. Now if we look back on the past history of the world, we shall find that as the shadow follows the substance, so Purism in one of its varied shapes has been a constant attendant on Christian Piety. No sooner had the religion of Jesus exercised a considerable influence on the Roman world, than the Heathen philosophers by the help of metaphor began to explain away the absurdities of the popular superstitions. Julian went so far as to attempt a reform of the Pagan priesthood, and the purification of the abominations of their temples, and pointed to the Christians as a model for his new co-religionists to follow. Let any one read the history of the Papacy with Ranke for an interpreter, or even from any respectable Roman Catholic Historian, and what a difference in the moral character of the Popes before and after the Reformation! Is it any thing to be wondered at then, that Dr. Pusey, Dr. Newman and their friends, whose minds could not submit to the pure and humbling doctrines of the Gospel, should seek to connect their system of justification by the works of man, with a stricter observance of the forms, and more attention to the duties of Christianity?

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MISSIONS IN INDIA.—A correspondent of the *Times*, (London) has been addressing that paper in strains very similar to those lately adopted by one of our contemporaries, on the subject of Indian Missions.

We are glad to find so prompt an advocate in Major Hughes, late of the Bombay Army.

We furnish the concluding part of his letter. He writes:—

"Your correspondent states that, "All things considered, the number of converts to Christianity made in Bengal and Western India, is astonishingly small; it is a most melancholy truth, that the number of conversions from Heathenism to Christianity should be so few out of a population of 91,000,000 in Bengal, and 15,000,000, in the presidency of Bombay!' But can it be wondered at, when so little has been done to extend Christianity among this enormous population? Your correspondent says, that 'In the presidency of Bombay there are about fifty Missionaries of various denominations, yet a conversion is seldom heard of.' Allowing that fifty Missionaries are labouring in the presidency of Bombay (though the actual number of European and native ordained Missionaries is, at the very outside only thirty-three of all denominations), what are thirty-three or even fifty Missionaries for a population of 15,000,000?

"In Kattiawar there are only three Missionaries (Irish Presbyterians) labouring among a population of 1,463,900; in Scinde, among a population of 1,274,744, there is only one (Church Missionary Society.) In the Mhye Caunta, in Guzerat, among a population of 251,000, only two Missionaries (London Missionary Society) are labouring. What, let me ask, would be the spiritual state of the inhabitants of this great metropolis, if only five ministers of the gospel were to have the oversight of its immense population? When it is taken into consideration that there is scarcely one Missionary to an average of 300,000, surely it is much more to be wondered at that so much, rather than so little, has been done. As to a conversion being seldom heard of, it may not, and is not, likely to be heard of by parties who take no interest and make no inquiries in the matter; but it is well known to those who are at all acquainted with the several Missions in Western India, that scarcely a month passes without several converts receiving Christian baptism; and, though the number of native Christian communicants in Western India is small, my personal knowledge enables me to state that it greatly exceeds that stated by your correspondent.

"As to the success of the Jesuit Missionaries in former days, the evidence of the Abbé Dubois is the best on record. The Abbé, after an experience of half a century in India, published his conviction that the conversion of the Hindoos was hopeless. The descendants of Xavier's converts are now scarcely to be distinguished from the heathen; they unite on Roman Catholic and heathen holy-days in observing the same rites, &c.; and, whether it is the Virgin Mary and child, or the Hindoo idol, they alike bow down, and pay adoration to whichever may be before them.

"As the information of your correspondent impugns the character of the Missionaries in Bengal and Western India, let me only conclude with the opinion held of the Missionaries in Bengal, of whom the 'Bengal Hurkaru,' from which I have already quoted, says:—'They are a truly conscientious, energetic, zealous, hard-working class of people; and, feeling that they are labouring in an unspeakably noble cause, there is no self-sacrifice that they are

unwilling to make: in every word of which I most fully coincide. and would add that, from personal acquaintance w t'i many of the Missionaries in Western India, more earnest, faithful, and devoted ministers of the gospel are seldom to be met with, and men who little deserve the imputations cast upon them.

"I am, sir, yours obediently,

"R. MARSH HUGHES,

"Major, late of the Bombay Army, and Deputy Judge-Advocate-General in Scinde."

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OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of the Revd. J. J. Freeman, Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society. This event took place at Hamburg whither he had gone in order to restore his powers shattered by undue exertion. Mr. Freeman had recently returned from an arduous visitation of the L. M. S.'s churches in Southern Africa.

He had there diligently made himself acquainted with the wrongs of the Caffres and other indigenous tribes. From them and the Missionaries he collected a multitude of data in reference to the treatment of the aboriginals by the Colonial Government.

These he partly represented at the Exeter Hall Meeting of May 1851, and kindled an indescribable interest in behalf of the wronged natives, in the bosoms of thousands. He addressed the Government in a letter entitled "Causes of the Caffre war, considered."

He had just brought to a conclusion his last work, —"Tour in South Africa," when he was forced to suspend his labours.

Our lamented brother was formerly Missionary at Madagascar, where his labours laid the foundation of that noble and august work of Christ, which has been so wonderfully progressing ever since he with his fellow-Missionaries was forced by the bigoted Queen to abandon the station. He was the author of that, we think most interesting of all modern Missionary works, "A Narrative of the Persecutions in Madagascar."

He was cut down in the prime of life, and in the possession of energies which few can claim. His course was a hallowed one. His end is glory—he would say to all —Be ye followers of them, who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

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WE publish a letter from a Member of the Paramhansa Mandali, in answer to the charges in our last brought against the association by a Native Friend. Our former correspondent will, we are sure, rejoice with us that so satisfactory an answer can be made to the charges he advanced, and we trust he will see the propriety of exercising towards the Mandali that charity which hopeth all things, and not seek by drawing more attention to them at present, to hinder the good work in which 'Somebody' assures us they are engaged.

## Correspondence.

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*TO THE EDITOR OF THE* BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

REV. AND DEAR SIRS,—Although hitherto I have not advanced a single word respecting the Paramhans Mandali through the medium of any public Journal, I cannot in the present instance refrain myself from addressing you a few lines, as I observe that A NATIVE FRIEND has, with all his persevering useless diligence, attempted, at misleading you, and your gentle readers; from plain truths relating to the above Mandali, which he has gratuitously served with his "hot and cold," either through animosity or through a sheer of ignorance about the doing and working of that venerable body. Your Correspondents' epistle is indeed sermonic; but, unlike sermonic productions of the gentleman in the Pulpit, it is full of exaggeration, and void of truth! So therefore I shall not suffer you and your readers to be misled or misinformed on any account whatever.

Your Correspondent makes a false assertion when he says that "They (i. e. the members of the Paramhans Mandali) pick up little children from this corner and that, speak to them in a kind manner and (thus) induce them to eat a piece of European bread, or a little fish, or to take a little wine, and then make them swear that they will not reveal these secrets to their nearest relatives." Child-like work indeed; yet how absurd is this statement! What can "little children" understand in being persuaded to eat things just named and then be bound unto the members of P. M.? "Little children belonging" to the Hindoos do not loose caste, nor character, if they eat European, Asiatic, or African bread, or drink Shiraz Wine, or the Spirituous liquors of Bordeaux. Till the Moonji ceremony is administered to them, (which occurs some 7 or 8 years after the child's birth) children are in no way held responsible by the religion to account for their sins. Although this injunction is totally inadmissible, and inconsistent with reason, yet how many there are who actually give their full credence to it, and act themselves accordingly. Hence Hindoo parents are seldom seen concerned in inflicting punishment on their children, for any mischief or the like, maintaining that the child, when it will grow old will then learn to do good; and, thus they allow their evil propensities to remain unrestricted. Under such circumstances, what use can the P. M. make of little children is a point left for your Correspondent to decide.

Your Correspondent "hears" that the number of "the meeting amounts to above 150;" but it would be better if he could try to give an authentic census of the P. M.; not depending upon mere heresay, as it is a matter of great importance to number of those who are ready to sympathise—heart and hand—with the P. M., whose noble objects have of late been misconstrued by persons unacquainted with the proceedings of the Mandali. One would naturally ask if the objects of the M. be truly noble and philanthropic, why not at once declare them publicly to the people at large. To this I would answer in the language of the Preacher the son of David that "*to every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.*" (ECCLESIASTES III. 1.) and, "*a time to keep silence*, and a time to speak." (ECCLESIASTES III. 7.) Let all who are anxious to known the secrets of the P. M. attend to these wise sentiments, and bottle their anxiety for some time at least; but they must not, like the fox in the fable, who declared the grapes as sour, not getting an access to them,—pass any hasty judgments on the laudable work of the Mandali; as has, of late been done by many, our A NATIVE FRIEND "being not excluded as one among them."

Your Correspondent is quite right, (well done, he has regard for truth here) when he says that "learned and respectable (gentle) men preside over this meeting." If such be the case Friend! why put yourself on the alarm about the operations of the meeting? As you think that they are learned and respectable, you ought to rest assured that they will neither abuse their learning nor their respectability, but on the contrary diffuse such principles as will adorn their learning and respectability. They would act disreputably if they were *not respectable*, they are no more respectable if they act in such a manner as will cost an inobliterate stigma upon their respectability and good character. Since our friend himself calls them learned and respectable, he should have nothing to fear at their hands.

Friend says that "the educated Brahmans belonging to the Mandali have instilled their (?) principles into the minds of their young wives." Not *only* the educated Brahmans have done so Friend! but the educated Shenvis, the educated Parbhus, the educated Sonars, the educated Vaishyas, the educated Casars, and others, connected with the society have done so too. Does not this conduct reflect great credit on them Friend! especially at such an infant period of India's reform? Well then Friend! let us sing for joy on account of this most auspicious event; and:

Let us just say
Hail! hail! the day.

Our Friend rejoices "to see this sudden change among the edu-

cated classes in India?' and "it gladdens his heart to see that the Natives are beginning for themselves; and so forth." All right.

Our Friend then lays down the three "of the most important points which the Paramhans Mandali is anxious to secure" viz. the Prohibition of Early Marriages; Re-marriages of Widows; Abolition of the Caste system" and he then proceeds to deliver his brief discourse on them. So far done, the Friend now begins to turn his weapons to the opposite direction, and having no truth for his guide falls at every step the more he advances further.

The Friend looks to the moral and religious principles of the Mandali, and feels cheerfully afraid!! and unhesitating denounces most of its members as pure infidels! "Some of them maintain" he exclaims "that there is no God; others say that they are in doubt about it." This is a downright falsehood. The mandate holds no such principles. If any body had access to the archives of the Mandali he would at once be convinced of the falsity of the Friends' assertions; and would be pleased to find that the P. M. acknowledges the true and the living God and worships Him as such. That they trust in God for success to their noble undertaking pray for light from above to the millions of this benighted land; supplicate Him to condescend to vouchsafe on them His blessings. Should you then Friend! call such men infidels and atheists? The members of the P. M. love each other as brethren, and address each other's wife as sister or brother's wife, and treat the tender sex with as much respect and love as is necessary. This is the right use of the liberal education which the members of the P. M. have gained. To act otherwise is to damn up the very bright stream of knowledge and wisdom. Although there may be a "difference of opinion" among the members,—such as some believe that Hinduism in its reformed form may be accepted, while others say that Christianity in its best form would suit their purposes,—yet none of them are so mean as to say "there is no God." Diversity of sentiments do always occur among those who devote themselves to enquiry and research. Look at Germany. Shall we declare its inhabitants as infidels. No, Germany has labored for years together; has explored the various wonders of the Oriental lore; and has sent us the Missionaries of the Gospel of Christ to convey to us the "Glad tidings of Salvation."

Our Friend shews to have "a good hand at the broom"—yet he is a remarkably credulous person. He apparently seems to believe, that "concubinage, telling lies, and a variety of other sins, are considered as insignificant by them (the members of the P. M.)" Oh! dear Friend! you have deceived yourself. If such be the actions of the P. M., how could they have gained respect, as you call them "respectable and learned" gentleman? How can the P. M. stand if it has such odious statutes for its government? The Mandali has been existing for the last few years, and has attracted learned respectable and wise young men from the different Seminaries of learning, to advocate its laudable cause with unremitted zeal and alacrity. The very prayers which, the members offer contain supplications *against sin of any magnitude whatever*, yet I don't say none of them sin; I sin; Friend! thou sinnest; they sin. To sin is natural; since our first parents lost the image of God. But *to try* to evade its attacks is the noble work of the "learned, and respectable" and wise;—not of the fanatics and fools.

What leads the Friend to speak of concubinage? A blunt understanding is it? Does he mean that all the members of the P. M. have practised concubinage or one, or two, or three, or almost all? have done so, or approved of such a conduct? which? Does our Friend make the sweeping assertion because a gentleman, (learned and respectable) connected with the Mandali has on account of his loving and charitable disposition condescended to awaken a young lady to a sense of her duties towards God and man; to bestow education on her, which tended to polish her once corrupted mind; and to render her to forsake one of the most detestable vices in woman, prostitution—and to follow that of righteousness and peace; and be fed and clothed at his *own* expence. Who, from among my countrymen, can stoop to such an act of benevolence as to accept a penitent and render her every help and support. The prostitutes in India would have not been so numerous, had there been penitentiary institutions among the Hindoos. Hence the very idea respecting such institutions is a novelty; and hence also such an unreasonable attack on the gentleman for his hero-like conduct, and love of his fellow creature. Let Friend rest assured that none such sins as enumerated by him are considered as insignificant by any of those connected with the members of the P. M., but are justly acknowledged as highly offensive in the sight of God and man. Almost all the members of the P. M. are married gentlemen and have begat sons and daughters.

The gentleman of the P. M. who invited a band of public women to dance at a marriage feast moves in the higher and the most influential circles of the Hindu community, and therefore he could not wound the feelings of such people, by at once breaking down the custom, the pernicioussness and sinful tendency of which he is fully convinced of. However, as this is an *individual* case I had better be silent, leaving the gentleman whom it alludes, to consider the charges brought against him.

Then the Friend proceeds to give a description of the character of the Natives, saying that it is through downright deception that some Natives gain a high name among Europeans. Well Friend! as Native you are, you have acted your part very cleverly; but others, you know will take some time to think about deliberately before they act theirs? A sweet HOAX to the Europeans upon the whole!!

Lastly, the modest Friend fears, lest his letter would be too long; and spares no time in asking "what religion the Paramhans professed? The Friend, or any body unconnected with the Mandali have, as yet, no right to peep into the secrets of the P. M., till a period when the P. M. will have publicly enjoined their precepts to the mass around them, and fearlessly preached and taught the tenets of their praise-worthy cause. Till then wait. Secrets are secrets. You will, Friend! and the anxious world too, God willing, know about them by and bye. Till then contemplate this thought "Patience is a great commission," just in the same way as a patient Hindu remains counting his beads till Fortune's smiles have cast a glance on him.

The Friend concludes with a wordly sermon, which, being unlike the preliminary one, I have heartily to attend to it; and in the mean time, to wish my Friend a good night. And dear Editors, I beg to remain,

Your's obediently,

SOMEBODY.

Bombay, November 4th, 1851.

## SELECTIONS.

### European.

#### PRIZE ESSAYS.

The receipts yesterday amounted to 2,725*l.*, 14*s.*, the number of visitors being 57,161. Mr. W. Parker Hammond, of the firm of Messrs. Hammond and Co., London, offers premiums of 50*l.* each for the best essays on the two following subjects:—"£50 for the best essay on China, embracing the following points:—The capabilities of that empire to consume the manufactures of Britain, and existing impediments thereto. The effect of the present British duties on tea, on its consumption, and on China trade generally, and the probable influence thereon of a reduction of duty. The opium trade, and its effect on the commerce and morals of China and India. General remarks on the empire of Japan, and prospects of trade therewith. Suggestions as to the most efficient mode of extending Christianity in China. £50 for the best essay on the Eastern Archipelago, including the Philippines and the Gulf of Siam, embracing the following points:—Piracy, its extent and effect on the price of Straits' produce and the consumption of British manufactures. The best means of suppression or prevention. The commercial capabilities of the countries alluded to, and existing impediments to their expansion. Christianity, the best means of its extension therein". The object of Mr. Hammond in offering these premiums, is to promote the interests of religion and commerce in the China seas and Eastern Archipelago in connexion with the design of the Great Exhibition; and he proposes that the rewards should be given in cash or gold medals of equal value, at the option of the successful competitors. Three or more competent and disinterested judges are to be appointed to decide upon the merits of the essay, and the last day of next June is fixed upon as the limit within which manuscripts must be sent in. Yesterday the mean temperature in the building, according to the readings of Bennett's thermometers, was 63·6.—*London Times.*

## Indian.

### IS THERE AN ESTABLISHED CHRISITAN CHURCH IN INDIA OR NOT?

A discussion has been going on in the Madras papers for sometime relative to the legitimate locality of the monuments erected by public subscription to the memory of the two heroes, Dick and Broadfoot. It was suggested that as they were both members of the Presbyterian community, the Scotch Church at Madras—which is also one of the noblest specimens of architectural elegance in the town—was the most appropriate place for them. The 'Spectator,' however, voted in favor of St. George's Church, on the ground that as the Church of England was the Established Church of India, and St. George's the first edifice belonging to that Church at Madras, it should on that account be made the exclusive repository of national monuments. If so positive an assertion regarding the existence of an established Church in India should be allowed to remain uncorrected, it may possibly be taking its place among established "truths," after which it will be no easy matter to transfer it to its proper position among received "fallacies." We therefore venture to place ourselves at issue with our contemporary on this point, and lay lance in rest to maintain it as a matter of fact, that the Government of India has always been most careful to abstain from any thing which could be construed as an acknowledgment that the Church of England, or any other Christian Church, or any Heathen or Mahomedan creed, was the established religion or creed of the state, or of the British Government, in India.

This wise determination dates from the earliest period. It was adopted when Calcutta was only a factory, and it continues unimpaired now that it has become the seat of empire. About the time when Charles the Second renewed the privileges of the East India Company, FOR EVER, and made over the island of Bombay to them, Parliament was engaged in passing the celebrated Act of Uniformity, to fortify the Church of England as the established Church, by excluding every man from civil office, and from the command of a regiment, who was not a member of her communion. This exclusion continued in force in England for nearly 170 years, but throughout the whole of this period, the East India Company invariably refused to acknowledge this doctrine of exclusiveness, and allowed every man to enter and to rise in their service, Civil as well Military, without any reference to his creed. At a time when a Roman Catholic officer, who was entitled to his Colonelcy by services and seniority in Great Britain, was obliged to transfer his service to Spain, or some other continental power, because none but a member of the Church of England was deemed fit to command a regiment in England, the Court of Directors showed how much they were before the age by allowing Catholics, and indeed all religionists, to command regiments, and brigades, and divisions. At a time when O'Connell was not allowed a seat in Parliament, his school fellow, Fagan, also a Roman Catholic, was Adjutant General of the Company's army. In this respect the Court have steadily refused to consider the Church of England as the established religion of India.

An established religion, moreover, seems to imply the necessity of its being professed by a certain portion of the community, whether it be large, as in England, or small, as in Ireland. But, in India, there never was any recognized community of Christians at all before the Charter of 1833. Previous to that year, every man in India, not in the public service, was considered in the light of an interloper. He was obliged to provide himself with a license when he came out, which the local authorities were at liberty at any time to cancel. The Court never admitted the existence of any English community in India, except by sufferance, and even this was ever against their wishes and their will, and they always repudiated the idea of considering it their duty to provide for the wants whether corporal or spiritual of any such interlopers. They have regarded their responsibilities as limited exclusively to the welfare of their own servants, and the European community, both before and after its acknowledged existence, has been very properly left to take care of its own interests. For its own European establishments, Civil and Military, as well as Soldiers, the Government has thought fit to provide a body of Surgeons and Chaplains, and has placed both these official classes on precisely the same footing. All the Company's Surgeons are Military Surgeons; all the Company's Chaplains are Military Chaplains. A certain number both of Surgeons and of Chaplains, are allotted for the Civil stations, but this arrangement does not remove either from the Military establishment, of which they still continue to form part and parcel. Such is the principle on which the Government has continued to act, and by which it escapes the numerous inconveniences which would arise from considering any one creed as enjoying the privileges of an established religion. For those of its servants who are members of the Church of England, it furnishes ministers of that communion; for its Roman Catholic servants, Romish Priests, for its Presbyterian servants, ministers of the Church of Scotland; and if any considerable body of its soldiers belonging to any Dissenting persuasion, were to memorialize Government on the subject, and Dissenting ministers could be found to receive state pay, they would be at once granted an allowance from the Military Chest. The number of clergymen of the Church of England, is greater than that of other clergymen, not because their religion is that of the State, but because the number of public servants and soldiers professing that creed, is supposed to preponderate over others; and their pay is higher, because they are covenanted servants, who receive their appointments at once from Leadenhall Street.

When it was deemed advisable to appoint a Bishop in 1813 to superintend our ecclesiastical staff, and to perform the functions which belong to a Bishop, ordination, consecration, confirmation, and excommunication, the Bishop was considered and provided for as a superior and dignified officer of the Government, to whom the supervision of one particular department was entrusted. He was not, like the Bishops of the Established Church in England, made an ecclesiastical corporation sole, nor do the legal incidents of such a constitution appertain to him. The rule which had come down from the feudal times in England, of giving the Archbishop of Canterbury precedence over the Lord Chancellor was also reversed in the case of the Bishop of Calcutta, and rank was assigned to him below the Chief Justice, though still above that of the Military Commander-in-Chief, but to compensate his Excellency for this supersession,—so at least, we have always understood—the episcopal salute was fixed at two guns less than those of the military salute. The Government has thus endeavoured carefully to avoid everything which could countenance the idea, that the Anglican Church was the established religion of India, as it was the established religion of England. At Bombay, this principle has been still farther exemplified by the practice of giving episcopal salutes on one day to the Protestant Bishop, and on another to the Roman Catholic Bishop.

It appears to be on the same principle, that the Court of Directors have so steadily refused to grant a Charter of incorporation to St. Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta, upon which the Bishop has so long set his heart. They have determined not to allow this edifice and its establishment any of those privileges or prerogatives which are identified with the existence of the established Church in England. They very justly consider it exceedingly injudicious to permit the establishment of an ecclesiastical corporation in India, with vested rights, which might give them no end of 'botheration,' and which are not in the smallest degree necessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate object connected with the maintenance of true religion. It was only as a district church, intended to supply the wants of a particular division in Calcutta, which was represented as destitute of the means of grace, that the Court made a donation towards the Cathedral building fund, and allowed it the services of two of their Chaplains. If we are not mistaken, while it continues unincorporated, it is a Cathedral simply because the episcopal throne has been planted in it. As the Bishop has once removed his Cathedra from St. John's to St. Paul's, so he is we believe, at liberty to remove it again to the Old Church, or to St. James's, if it should appear to him advisable. But if the Church of England had been the established religion of India, the Government would not have hesitated, and could not consistently have refused, to place the Cathedral on the basis of a corporation, and endow it with those immunities and privileges which are identified with a Bishop's see in the established Church in England.

Neither must we omit to mention, that when Lord Glenelg then Mr. Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Control, brought in the last Charter Act, which created two new sees at Madras and Bombay, he was distinctly asked, whether the Church of England was to be considered as the established religion of India, and he said without any hesitation, "By no means." We trust that when our contemporary at Madras has reconsidered the question, with the assistance which we have endeavored to afford him, he will agree with us in the opinion that the Anglican Church, though the Church of the majority of English gentlemen in India,—the Governor General and one other of the present members of Council excepted—it is not the Established religion of India.—Friend of India, Oct. 30.

### RESULTS OF MISSIONS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

At the close of 1850, fifty years after the modern English and American Societies had begun their labours in Hindustán, and thirty years since they have been carried on in full efficiency, the STATIONS, at which the Gospel is preached in India and Ceylon, are *two hundred and sixty in number*; and engage the services of FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE MISSIONARIES, belonging to *twenty-two* Missionary Societies. Of these missionaries, TWENTY-TWO are ORDAINED NATIVES. Assisted by FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE NATIVE PREACHERS, they proclaim the Word of God in the bazars and markets, not only at their several stations, but in the districts around them. They have thus spread far and wide the doctrines of Christianity, and have made a considerable impression, even upon the unconverted population. They have founded *three hundred and nine* NATIVE CHURCHES, containing *seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-six* MEMBERS, or COMMUNICANTS, of whom *five thousand* were admitted on the evidence of their being converted. These church members form the nucleus of a NATIVE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY, comprising ONE HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND individuals, who regularly enjoy the blessings of Bible instruction, both for young and old. The efforts of missionaries in the cause of education, are now directed to *thirteen hundred and forty-five* DAY-SCHOOLS, in which *eighty-three thousand seven hundred boys* are instructed through the medium of their own Vernacular language; to *seventy-three* BOARDING SCHOOLS, containing *nineteen hundred and ninety-two boys*, chiefly christian, who reside upon the Missionaries' premises and are trained up under their eye: and to *one hundred and twenty-eight* DAY SCHOOLS, with *fourteen thousand boys and students*, receiving a sound scriptural education, through the medium

of the English language. Their efforts in FEMALE EDUCATION embrace *three hundred and fifty-four* DAY-SCHOOLS, with *eleven thousand five hundred girls*; and *ninety one* BOARDING SCHOOLS, with *two thousand four hundred and fifty girls*, taught almost exclusively in the Vernacular languages. The BIBLE has been wholly translated into *ten languages*, and the New Testament into *five* others, not reckoning the Serampore versions. In these ten languages, a considerable Christian literature has been produced, and also from *twenty* to *fifty* tracts, suitable for distribution among the Hindu and Musalmán population. Missionaries have also established and now maintain *twenty five* printing establishments. While preaching the Gospel regularly in these numerous tongues of India, missionaries maintain ENGLISH SERVICES in *fifty nine* chapels, for the edification of our own countrymen. The total cost of this vast missionary agency during the past year amounted to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS: of which *thirty-three thousand five hundred pounds* were contributed in this country, not by the Native Christian community, but by Europeans."—*Calcutta Review.*

## CUDDAPHA MISSION—RECENT BAPTISM.

About four years ago, the members of the above Mission were much distressed at the sickness of Chittarie, one of the best and most useful of their Catechists. He had but lately lost his wife and three young children were dependent upon him for support. Every thing possible was done to check the disease and to save his life; but in vain. It pleased the all-was God to remove him from this scene of toil and suffering to a better world. Bitter was the sorrow, and sincere the grief which was felt at his departure, and many a tear was dropped over his grave.

His poor children were put into the Orphan School at this station; and, by the kind support of friends in England, are still kept there, where they have the privilege of obtaining a good Christian education. After his death, his house, as usual, was broken up, and his few effects were sold by auction, for the benefit of his family. Among the latter was an old Telugu Testament, which had been in constant use by its former possessor. A heathen man, who had frequently heard of the Christian way, and acknowledged its excellence, was present, anxious to get the book; and, bidding to the full extent of its marked value, it became his own. A young Christian Reader, standing by, said, "Sir, take that book, and do not estimate its value by the money you give, but its contents. You have there a treasure; take it home, read it carefully, but never part with it." Here, so far as man could see the matter ended, but not as God could see it. No: into that man's house the word of truth had entered, not to leave it till it found a resting place in his heart, there to produce the peaceable fruits of righteousness. He had worshipped his "goods many and and his lords many," but found no rest. It was left for the old book, of which Chittarie's death put him in possession, to tell him of One who could say, and with authority, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He came to the mission chapel from time to time, and heard the wonderful book explained. He listened, he thought, and believed; still he lingered at the threshold of God's church. It was hard to give up the world, to be esteemed an out cast by his relatives and friends. To take up the cross and follow Christ is not easy work; especially in a land of caste and idolatry, where the tyrant Custom wields his iron sway over the corrupt mass of human beings. Men would rather step over the cross, or walk round on one side of it, than take it up. But the word of God is plain "Deny thyself, take up the cross and follow me." Purkatah Venkatah, our Hindu inquirer, looked at the cross, but he could not then resolve to take it up.

But God had another way of bringing him to Himself. He laid him on a bed of sickness; and in the hour of his affliction he sought the Lord. His conscience became alarmed; he feared he should die. In great distress he sent to the mission house for medicine, which was soon forwarded. One of the Catechists took it to him, and when seated by him said, "Sir, how is your mind now? on what is it fixed?" He replied, "It is fixed on Jesus—on Him alone; in His name I take this medicine, on Him alone I depend for a blessing upon it. Living or dying, He alone is my hope." Much more is implied in this than would at first be supposed by any one not acquainted with Hindu customs. When any medicine is given by their own doctors, great stress is laid upon the amount of faith in the god in whose name it is administered. All these remnants of superstition Purkatah Venkatah now renounced; and it was before his friends he made this avowal of his faith.

Through God's mercy he recovered, and arose from his bed, determined to avow publicly his faith in the crucified Redeemer. I was much gratified and pleased by the interviews I had with him from time to time; and after being satisfied with his sincerity, I baptized him in the presence of a large congregation, on Sabbath morning, March 2nd, 1851. His name is now Nathaniel. Various questions were put to him as to the reasons of his receiving the ordinance. The following are his answers to some of these questions.

Q. Why do you wish to be baptized in the name of the Father? A. Because he has, in his infinite wisdom, appointed our salvation, and given up his beloved Son as our Saviour.—Why in the name of the Son? Because He has wrought out our salvation by his sufferings and death, and prepared a way for sinners to be redeemed.—Why in the name of the Holy Ghost? Because he enlightens our hearts, and influences us to avoid that which is evil, and to cleave to that which is good.

As the baptismal water was poured on his head, the prayer ascended from our hearts that, like Nathaniel of old, he might prove "an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile;" and that through him many more might be led to make the noble confession "Rabbi—thou art the Son of God, thou art the king of Israel." It was to us an interesting and touching sight. Our mission chapel was well filled with natives, among whom were some enquirers, whose minds appeared much interested in the solemn ordinance which had just been performed. We trust that some of them have resolved in their hearts to follow the light that now shineth to them in a dark place; and to reject the follies and iniquities of idolatry, for that pure and heavenly wisdom brought nigh to them by Jesus Christ.

After his baptism, Nathaniel, with two of our Catechists, met ten men who were enquirers, and conversed with them on the only way of salvation. His manner seemed to say,

> Now will I tell to sinners round
> What a dear Saviour I have found:
> I'll point to his redeeming blood,
> And say, "Behold the way to God."

I am happy to add that, since his baptism, his conduct has been consistent, and such as to inspire us with the hope that the Lord will use him as an instrument to turn many others into the path of righteousness. Through his efforts his younger brother has, we trust, been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ; and now stands as a candidate for baptism. May these interesting converts, with many others, be presented at last, at the last day, by the great Bishop of Souls before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy! Praying earnestly that the Holy Spirit's converting and quickening influences may more abundantly descend upon all the churches of India—

I remain, yours, etc.

EDWARD PORTER.

Cuddapah, September 18th, 1851.—Madras Christian Instructor

## *An Appeal to the Friends of Humanity and Religion on Behalf of the Natives of South Africa, and others who are suffering innocently, but severely, in consequence of the present Kaffir war.*

Reluctant as the Directors of the London Missionary Society are, to make special appeals for pecuniary aid, they are forced by the urgency of the case now before them to depart from their usual practice, and to solicit the generous aid of the friends of justice, humanity, and religion throughout the country, on behalf of a people in whose sufferings they deeply sympathise, and for whom they cannot hesitate to believe that all the assistance required would be cheerfully afforded, if their actual hardships were sufficiently known.

It is necessary, in the first instance, to advert to the Hottentots of the Kat River Settlement. Without entering into a detail of their history, from the period when they were located in that district by the Government, it may be sufficient to state, that they have repeatedly proved themselves worthy of all efforts made for their improvement. They have rendered most essential service to the Government in defence of the Colony, and have been frequently eulogised in official despatches for their loyalty, bravery, and patient self-denial. After most severe privations and losses, incurred by the Kaffir war of 1846-7, they were rising, by their praiseworthy industry and indomitable perseverance, to a state of comfort, by felling timber, cultivating land, &c., &c., when their progress was arrested by the disastrous Kaffir war, which broke out at the close of last year.

It is admitted that certain of the Hottentots in various parts of the Colony, as well as in the Kat River Settlement, have placed themselves in the unjustifiable position of opponents to the Colonial Government, but the representations of this defection have been grossly exaggerated. The whole case, however, will we trust be subjected to a rigid and impartial examination, and the Directors of the London Missionary Society will calmly and confidently await the result. They are morally certain that their beloved and devoted Missionaries will come forth from the ordeal with honour, as the friends of good order, peace, justice, and humanity, and they are no less confident that the general character of the Hottentot community will be vindicated from the foul aspersions which unprincipled parties have endeavoured to cast on them as a body, instead of directing their censures against the misguided and criminal few.

But without anticipating that decision, and without offering remarks in relation to the political aspect of the Kaffir war, the Directors are constrained to ask immediate relief for the families of those loyal and devoted Hottentots of the Kat River Settlement, who have been forcibly driven from their homes by the indiscriminate and hasty measures of the military authorities, while their property has been scattered, plundered, or confiscated, notwithstanding their declarations of fidelity, and their proofs of attachment to the British Government, together with the solemn protests of their devoted pastors.

The Missionaries, Messrs. READ, father and son, have been deprived of all they possessed. Nothing can be more affecting than the language of the venerable JAMES READ, sen., who has served the cause of Missions more than fifty years, and is now approaching four-score years of age. "I have now nothing left me," he observes, "but my dear children."

The people of Philipton, who were forcibly removed from their homes by General Somerset, as though they had been guilty of rebellion, have suffered greatly from cold and hunger, and the want of medicine and care; a small amount of relief was immediately transmitted to them in clothes, food, and medicine, by the Society's friends in Cape Town, in the confidence that such outlays would be re-imbursed by the friends of humanity and justice in England, so soon as their case became known.

Nor is it on behalf of the Hottentots alone, that this appeal is made. There are many Kaffirs who have not joined their countrymen in the war; but though they have remained steadfast in their attachment to the British Government, they have suffered severe privations, and need humane assistance and generous sympathy. Among these are the people under the Christian instruction of the Rev. R. BIRT, at Peelton; who, together with their Missionary and his family, were forced to abandon their homes, and have lost their all. Mr. BIRT has returned as near to his field of labour as possible, awaiting the termination of the war, and anxious to renew his efforts among the people; but for the present this is impracticable.

It is obvious, also, that throughout the Colony the natives must suffer greatly. The men are taken from their homes on military service, the due cultivation of their land must be suspended, the means of supporting their families are cut off, the necessaries of life are raised to war prices, and all the innumerable evils of such a protracted conflict will be felt far beyond the immediate seat of war.

Impressed with these facts, the friends of the London Missionary Society, at the Annual Meeting on the 15th of May, Resolved—

"That this Meeting, while deeply lamenting the events which have occurred in South Africa, in connexion with the present war, and the criminal position assumed by some of the Hottentots, affectionately sympathizes with the Missionaries and their families, and the innocent sufferers among their native converts, who either have suffered or may suffer serious injury; and therefore strongly recommends the Directors of the London Missionary Society to appeal to their friends throughout the country, with the view of raising contributions by a special effort, to meet the urgency of the present case, and to adopt such other measures, without delay, as may seem to them expedient to save their Missions in the Kat River Settlement, and other places in South Africa, from the danger that seems to threaten them."

In the expectation of receiving additional particulars from South Africa, the Directors deferred for a season the execution of these instructions; but subsequent intelligence having confirmed their early impressions, and their worst fears, they can no longer delay an appeal to the humane and generous feelings of their friends and countrymen.

In the contemplation, therefore, of the entire case—the positive sufferings of the people at the present moment—the immense amount of their losses—the inadequate means of the Missionaries to meet the augmented cost of living—the expenditure that must be incurred to enable them to rebuild and refurnish their houses—the state of destitution in which so many of the people will long be placed, before they can obtain crops or secure resources of any kind,—the Directors appeal with confident hope to the friends of justice, humanity and peace throughout the empire, to supply them with the means of affording immediate relief to their suffering brethren and fellow subjects in South Africa.

Signed on behalf of the Directors.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, JOSEPH JOHN FREEMAN, } SECRETARIES.

*Mission House, Blomfield Street.*

The above statement will receive confirmation from the following extracts from correspondents:—

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM REV. JAMES READ, SEN.

*Alice, South Africa, March 18th, 1851.*

"Of course our Auxiliary Society is at a stand-still, and all subscriptions for our support; thus we shall be obliged to draw upon the Society for the whole of our salary, and perhaps more, for our expenses will be greater as everything here is dear—Meal £3 10s., and £4 the muid (a muid is about two bushels)."

*Alice, March 26th.*

"Major General Somerset affirms, that he found seventeen wagons belonging to the rebels in Philipton, about 100 women and children, and property to a great extent. He spoke as if nearly all the wagons in the place, amounting to between fifty and sixty, were those of rebels; and so have they been represented in some newspaper accounts. But the fact is, that although, with a rashness and rudeness which to Englishmen at home would seem incredible, many wagons were seized and searched, not four altogether,—I am not sure if more than two,—were found to be, or to have been, those of rebels; of all those in question, and indeed of all at Philipton, accurate accounts can be furnished whenever demanded by competent authority. I suspect the property, to a great extent, said to have been found belonging to rebels at Philipton, will have dwindled down to very small amounts when the returns of the proceeds are made to the Government Treasurer; and that few farmers will boast of having found their stolen property at Philipton. That property to a great extent was found there, is perfectly true; but it was the lawful property of loyal people, of which, I am sorry to say, the greater part, in cattle, corn, and meal, was rifled from them by the military forces, either at Philipton, or on the journey to or at Alice, where the plunder of cattle and flocks was wholesale."

*Alice, May 5th.*

"General Somerset brought with him 600 or 700 people from Kat River, with their horses, and among them a vast number of widows and orphans; also blind, lame, lepers aged and infirm persons; and here they are now, in the greatest distress imaginable—foodless, clotheless, and houseless; many sick, and some dying. The able-bodied men are, for the most part, in the Levies. The number of the destitute is very considerable; many of them are most loyal. They have no prospect of relief. The winter is coming, and the distress is very great.

"The week before last, all my dwellings at Philipton were burnt to the ground, and all my property. General Somerset gave us so little time, we could take but little of our property with us. Our new dwelling worth to the Society at least £200, my old dwelling (my own) about £50; another cottage of about the same value, with stable and other outhouses; then our printing-office and all the materials; also many books, and about fifty reams of printing paper, have been destroyed, and, I suppose, the press also."

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM REV. R. BIRT, ADDRESSED TO REV. J. J. FREEMAN.

"*East London, South Africa, March 12th, 1851.*

"Our beautiful Peelton improved greatly since you saw it, is now in ruins; the wretchedness of which is seen by the contrast of the most luxuriant crops of melies and millet-pumkins and the like, around it.

"We had just completed a commodious dwelling-house, and had got into it only six weeks before we had to quit it, at one hour's notice, leaving all but our apparel to the mercy of the marauding Kaffirs. Our people left with us, and up to the present moment have given us only satisfaction.

"You will have heard that I lost almost everything I possessed, and unfortunately had spent £100 in the house, which I had intended to raise in this country: that is now out of the question—it is done and gone, but my hopes are not all blighted in reference to the one great object at which we aim. I long to go in again, as soon as it is practicable, confidently expecting to reap the harvest of seed sown before the war.

"Our poor people will soon be in deep distress. They are pent up in King William's Town—their cattle for the most part gone, through losses from the enemy, sickness among them, which took off many, and now poverty from the absence of grass in the neighbourhood. Two hundred souls are in King William's Town from Peelton."—Missionary Magazine for September 1851.

## DEATH OF THE REV. M. W. WOOLLASTON.

IT is our painful duty to announce the removal, by death, of the Rev. M. W. Woollaston, Missionary at Mirzapore, East Indies. Our lamented brother had, from a long residence in India, become thoroughly acclimated, and, to all human appearance, his life might have been prolonged for years of active service; but the all-wise Disposer of events had other thoughts concerning him.—*Ibid.*

# WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

——We see it stated that Captain Thornbury, Joint Secretary to the Military Board now on leave to the Neilgherries, intends returning to England immediately on sick certificate;—and that Captain Mylne, at present acting in his room, will be confirmed in that appointment.

—— The Home papers announce the death of retired Majors Alexander Gordon, of the Madras Army, and H. W. Leacock, late of the 74th Bengal N. I.

—— News was received yesterday by the "Ajdaha" of the death, at Alexandria, on the 18th ultimo, of Mr. E. F. Danvers, late Junior Magistrate of Police. Mr. Danvers came to Bombay as private secretary to Sir James Carnac in 1839, and was shortly afterwards appointed Junior Magistrate of Police on the retirement of Mr. H. Willis. He was suspended from his duties in August last in consequence of surmises having arisen that he had misinformed Government on the state of his liabilities to Native creditors. The matter was referred to the consideration of the Court of Directors, and Mr. Danvers being at liberty to reside where he thought fit during his suspension, proceeded for Europe by the Steamer *Moosafer* on the 17th September, to offer explanations to the Court should such be required. He was in perfect health when he left, but was attacked with fever betwixt Aden and Suez: this increasing upon him, he, on the recommendation of his friends, went to the hospital for Europeans at Alexandria, where he was attended with the utmost care by the Sisters of Charity. He was also throughout his illness attended by Captain H. Barr, military paymaster, who watched him with a brother's care and tenderness to the last. He has left a widow and nine children to lament their loss.

—— Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, Acting Junior Magistrate of Police, has been allowed leave of absence from his duties on account of ill health. This we believe is in anticipation of a still more extended leave, as it is rumoured he will have to proceed to Australia for the recovery of his health which has been greatly impaired by a recent attack of guinea-worm which has confined him to his couch for upwards of two months.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 8.

—— Dr. J. Doig, recently returned from Europe, has been appointed Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division and Indian Navy, Dr. Don reverting to Regimental duty. It is expected that this arrangement will have effect only for a short time.

—— The Calcutta *Citizen* supplies the following news item, which if true is likely to cause some alarm for a scarcity of food in the North West Provinces this season.—It is strange that the fact should not have first been alluded to in some of the N. W. papers:—"We regret to learn from letters received from the N. W. Provinces, that a dearth of food is anticipated, in consequence of the late long continued drought. It has, we believe, been brought to the notice of the Deputy Governor that the increase of crime, arising through distress, in these unfortunate districts, is likely to be very great; but, as yet, no steps have been taken to provide against the evil."

—— We are indebted for the following interesting particulars respecting the aspect of Political affairs at Aden to the *Times* of this date, to which paper they have been communicated by a correspondent whose letter is dated the 28th ultimo:—"It is rumoured that our Political Agent has received letters from Lahedj announcing the execution of the assassin of Captain Milne, who, it is stated, was put to death with the same dagger wherewith he perpetrated the murder. There is much reason for doubting the truth of this statement, and we fear that it is nothing more than a ruse got up by the Chiefs in the interior to stay all ulterior proceedings against them. Hence it is to be hoped that the authorities here, and the Government of India, will require some more certain evidence that this tardy tribute of justice has been paid than the bare testimony of one or two interested individuals. How was the criminal arraigned? What was the charge brought against him? Who pronounced his sentence? Who was the executioner? Who saw him die?—We shall be glad indeed if the report turns out to be well founded: but we repeat, what we have above stated, we disbelieve the whole. From what we have heard of the Government of the island Chiefs, it seems certain that they do not possess the power of life and death, and that no Arab could be found among those fanatical tribes who would plunge a dagger into a clansman, and a true believer for murdering a Christian,—such a thing is too absurd to be believed by the most credulous. There is a possibility, we admit, a bare possibility, that the murderer was sought out, waylaid and assassinated: the Chiefs (especially his Majesty of Lahedj) are quite capable both from disposition and from interested motives, of planning and committing such an enormity; but is this the kind of justice which we ought to demand? Will such a man as the present Governor-General of India be satisfied with this? From what we know of him we answer—No."

MONDAY,—NOVEMBER 10.

—— The Honorable Sir James W. Colvile, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, has been appointed President of the Council of Education at Calcutta in the room of the late Mr. Bethune.

—— The P. and O. Company's Steamer *Pekin* starts to-day for Calcutta to take the place of the late Steamer *Pasha* on the China line. The *Ganges* Steamer which arrived here on the 1st instant from England has been brought out to supply the place of the *Pekin* on the Bombay and China line.

——We observe that Major O. Bell, Madras invalids, and Lieutenant C. A. R. Crigan, 17th M. N. I., have been allowed to retire from the service.

——We learn from the Calcutta official gazette of the 29th ult., that Mr. C. G. Mansel, C. S., has been appointed Resident at Nagpore, in succession to the late Mr. T. R. Davidson deceased. It was at one time expected the appointment would have been conferred on Mr. Bushby.

——Major General R. Macneil, who some time ago commanded the Poona Brigade, has been appointed to the General Staff of the Madras Army vice Aitchison, and posted to the command of the Centre or Presidency Division in succession to Major-General Sewell transferred to the Mysore divisional command.

——We have much pleasure in recommending to the charitable consideration of our readers the subjoined appeal from Captain Aston to the public on behalf of the sufferers at the Cape of Good Hope which has been sent for publication to our daily contemporaries:—

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"More than half a Colonist in feeling, through marriage and the location of children at the Cape of Good Hope, my sympathy with the sufferers whom the Kaffier inroads and Hottentot rebellion at the Cape have reduced to misery, identifies me wholly with the Colonists of South Africa, and I am unable to refrain from appealing to you in behalf of those I feel for as fellow-colonists.

"Well-authenticated accounts have reached me of most heart-rending cases of utter destitution caused by the savage cruelty of the barbarians who have desolated the latter. Settlers who had embarked their little all, established themselves in farms, and erected the necessary buildings for their residence &c., have been driven back, their property destroyed, and themselves left houseless, penniless, and all but naked. I could adduce instances, but it is unnecessary, since it is known that the greater part of the more English portion of the colony has been subjected to the devastating inroads of the Kaffirs, and the plunder and incendiarism of the rebel Hottentots.

"The Bishop of Cape Town and the Senior Minister of the Dutch Church have exerted themselves to influence the people of Cape Town to contribute to assist the sufferers. Fifteen hundred pounds have been collected in Cape Town, but this sum must be but a crumb to the crowd of destitute sufferers that are now forced back upon the colony.

"On a former occasion, when famine was desolating one of the N. W. Provinces of India, the public came forward most liberally to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute heathens. Bombay contributed more than Rs. 70,000, Calcutta a still larger sum, and Madras its liberal quota. Surely the feeling of humanity which glowed in men's bosoms then, should be revived in all its intensity when a neighbouring colony is ravaged by war, and crowds of Christians are reduced to utter destitution, a large number of them being widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers have been murdered by the savages.

"Let it be remembered by members of the Company's Services, that there are no Civil and Military Funds at the Cape to take widows and orphans under their protection; no Pay office to enable the subject of misfortune, by mere self-denial, to recover his lost position in comfort and independence, supporting him and his family while biding the necessary time. In the case of the sufferers in question, every means of support has been suddenly swept away, and they are reduced to depend wholly upon the benevolence of the public for food, for clothing, and for shelter. Bear this in mind: and that the Father of the fatherless may stir up in your hearts a spirit of benevolent sympathy with the sufferers in whose behalf I make this appeal, is the ardent prayer of—" HENRY ASTON, Captain, Bombay Army"

—— The "Lahore Chronicle" of the 29th ultimo learns from Dhera Ismael Khan that on the 21st October, a body of 300 horsemen, supposed to be men of the Sheoranee hills, made an attack on the post of the Punjaub Irregular Cavalry (the 5th or Fitzgerald's) at Zufur Khan Ke Kote just under the Sheoranee hills, and taking them almost unawares, cut several of them up. The post lies almost west of Kholachee, and is in the Gundapoor country, of which and of Kulu Khan, one of its head men, Major Edwardes gives such an interestibg account in his volumes.

—— Captain James Gordon, of the 59th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, has been dismissed the service by the sentence of a Court Martial on charges arising out of certain pecuniary transactions with Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. of Calcutta. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

TUESDAY,—NOVEMBER 11.

—— We learn from the Calcutta Official Gazette of the 1st instant, that Colonel J. Manson, late Commissioner to the deceased Bajee Rao, is about to proceed home on furlough.—Major-General Sir W. S. Wish, K. C. B., Captain G. M. Waddilove, 24th N. I., (attached to the Nizam's army,) Lieutenant J. H. Reid, 51st N. I., and Lieutenant G. H. T. Heatly, 23rd N. I., have been granted furloughs to Europe; and Major P. W. Willis, engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. McSherry, C. B., 1st N. I., leave respectively to Calcutta and Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Surgeon J. Brown has been allowed leave to Bombay till 1st December next, on which date he retires from the service on £191 a year.

—— It seems that the reports of the death of the Ameer Dost Mahomed of Cabul still wants confirmation. The *Delhi Gazette*'s latest accounts from Cabul state that he was still alive.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

—— The Governor General and the Marchioness of Dalhousie were to have left Simla for Mussoorie on the 3rd instant: and the Commander-in-Chief for Lahore on the 6th. The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, the Hon'ble Mr. Thomason leaves on the 16th instant.

——The following item of news from Sir Colin Campbell's force is taken from the "Mofussilite" of the 4th instant. It is contained in a letter from Peshawur dated the 28th ultimo. "Sir Colin Campbell's force reached Mitchnee yesterday. There has been no fighting yet: that villain Saadut Khan and his tribe of robbers fired a few shots into the camp, and then set fire to their own village and bolted. A few of our camp followers who straggled behind, were cut up."

THURSDAY,—NOVEMBER 13.

—— The *Calcutta Englishman* states that it is likely that His Excellency the ex-Governor-General of Netherlands' India will visit Bombay shortly. It is believed to be the intention of His Excellency to visit the Punjab and thence descend the Indus to Kurrachee and Bombay, on his way home.

—— We see it stated that the Steamer *Berenice* leaves this afternoon for Kurrachee, with the iron steamer *Chenaub*, hereafter intended to ply betwixt Mooltan and the Mouth of the Indus, in tow. The *Chenaub* is the sister of the *Jhelum*, the smallest of the four new iron vessels. She is a very beautiful and finely put-together vessel, of extremely light draught of water.

—— The *Bombay Times* of to-day has the following item of news from roda:—"A Baroda correspondent informs us of a curious theft lately mmitted at the most corrupt of capitals: the Residency was broken into, d a large mass of manuscript papers connected with recent intrigues made ay with. The thieves, or rather the instigators of the theft, forgot that ere were copies elsewhere, so their toil was futile. These and similar things e done at Baroda under the belief, real or pretended, that they are tacitly ountenanced by the Bombay Government,—and that as the other half lakh is ransmitted to the presidency, the other month's delay which ensues is the consequence: they are perfectly aware that if they can only procrastinate sufficiently they may have their own way at last, or feed so fat on corruption meanwhile as to make the matter immaterial. We must fully exonerate the authorities of all blame save that of procrastination,—but this proverbial thief of time is at present a thief of character also."

—— It is announced in the *Government Gazette* of to-day that Messrs. L. C. C. Rivett and T. Thornton are respectively confirmed in the appointments in which they are now acting, of Second and Third Magistrates of Police.—Mr. Rivett, Second Magistrate of Police, is allowed leave from his duties for one month, and Mr. H. Conybeare is appointed to act as a Magistrate of Police, during the temporary absence of Mr. Rivett.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

*POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1851.

Mr. E. P. Down, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, is permitted to proceed into the Districts under his Political charge, from the 25th ultimo.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde, assumed charge of his appointment on the 29th ultimo.

*SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1851.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, of the Civil Service, is attached to the Office of the Judge at Surat, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostance language.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

*TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.*

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1851.

Mr. J. S. Law, Collector of Dharwar, has been permitted to proceed into his Districts on general duty, from the 6th instant.

Mr. J. M. Davies, Collector of Surat, has been permitted to proceed into his Districts on duty, from the 1st instant.

Mr. G. Coles, Collector of Ratnagherry, has been permitted to proceed on the 10th instant into his Districts, on duty.

Mr. A. Rogers, on special duty, has been placed in Revenue charge of the Dholka Purgunna of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, as Assistant Collector.

Captain A. B. Bathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad in Scinde, has been allowed a further extension of the leave of absence granted him on the 16th ultimo, in order that he may proceed to Bombay.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Government.

*GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1851.

Assistant Vaccinator Narrayen Bhaskur has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Sattara, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. Liddell, of the Bombay Civil Service, returned to his duty by the Honorable Company's Steamer 'Moozuffer,' on the 23rd ultimo, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

The leave of absence granted on the 4th June last to Mr. G. Harrison, Post Master in Guzerat, is cancelled, at his own request.

*JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1851.

Lieutenant Champion, Lieutenant of Police at Hydrabad, is allowed leave of absence until the 10th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, the leave to commence from the date on which that Officer quitted his duties.

Lieutenant Pirie, Deputy Collector, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Champion, until further orders.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, the leave to take effect after the return of the Judge from Circuit.

Mr. Dunlop, Deputy Superintendent of the Water Police, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, the leave to take effect from after the 6th instant.

Captain Cormack, Commanding the Guzerat Police Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Fanning, Adjutant of the Guzerat Police Corps, under date the 26th of November 1850, has been extended to the 26th of January 1851.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1851.

Mr. H. Conybeare is appointed to act as Magistrate of Police, during the temporary absence of Mr. L. C. C. Rivett.

Messrs L. C. C. Rivett and T. Thornton are respectively confirmed in the appointments in which they are now acting of Second and Third Magistrates of Police.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1851.

Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, second Magistrate of Police, is allowed leave from his duties for one month.

Rao Sahib Succaram Khundoo, Sudder Ameen of Nassick, to be principal Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, till further orders.

Khawn Sahib Burjorjee Bhickajee, Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, to be Sudder Ameen at Nassick, till further orders.

*ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1851.

The Reverend G. N. Mitford, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to visit Baroda eight times, and Kaira four times, in the year.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

## Bombay General Orders.

*BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.*

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1851.

No. 576 of 1851.—The charge of Engineer Stores has been transferred from the Principal Commissary of Ordnance to the Chief Engineer, from the 1st instant.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1851.

No. 577 of 1851.—Superintending Surgeon J. Doig has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and is directed to resume his appointment of Superintending Surgeon.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d October 1851.

Superintending Surgeon Doig reverts to Regimental duty, under the provisions of Section XXXIII. Art. 49, of Jameson's Code, and Government General Order of the 8th of August last.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1851.

No. 578 of 1851.—Mr Joseph Rodgers Soady, is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Engineers on this Establishment, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d October 1851.

No. 579 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Field to be Captain, and Ensign James Annesley Smith to be Lieut., vice Nixon Cashiered. Date of rank 27th October 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 6th Regt. N. I., vice Smith, promoted.

Henry A. Moore, Rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 27th October 1851—Army, 11th June 1850.

No. 580 of 1851.—Captain John Field, of the 6th Regt. N. I., is allowed leave to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 581 of 1851.—Ensign A. G. Saint John Middmay, Actg. Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, is allowed an extension of leave from the 18th ultimo to the 1st Instant, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

No. 582 of 1851.—An order by Major E. Ralfan, dated Dapoolie the 11th October 1851 appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant A. H. Curtis to act as Interpreter to the Native Veteran Battalion until further orders, vice Leeson appointed Paymaster of Pensioners, is confirmed.

No. 583 of 1851.—The following native promotion is made:

2nd Beloooch Battalion.—Color Havildar Sahib Khan to be Jemedar, vice Sheebaz Khan discharged, date of rank 13th October 1851.

No. 584 of 1851.—The following Native promotion is made.

11th Regt. N. I.—Drill Havildar Goorjar Droby to be Jemedar, vice Goorab Khan pensioned, date of rank 13th October 1851.

No. 585 of 1851.—Corporal J. Dowling of the 1st Battalion Artillery is allowed to purchase his discharge from Honorable Company's service agreeably to article 29 Section XXI. of Jameson's Code.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1851.

No. 586 of 1851.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as Interpreters in the Native Languages as below particularized.

In Hindoostance.

Ensign E. J. Checkley, 19th Regiment N. I.
Ensign D. B. Young, 25th Regiment N. I.
Ensign R. S. Rope, 5th Regiment N. I.
Captain J. A. Wood, 2nd Regiment N. I.
Captain R. M. Westropp 14th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant H. E. Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant H. M. Havelock, H. M.'s 80th Regiment.
Ensign J. Havelock, attached to 3rd Regiment N. I.
2nd Lieutenant F. Swan on, Artillery.
Lieutenant W. T. J. Murphy, H. M.'s 64th Regiment.
Lieutenant F. Conybeare, Artillery.
Ensign H. E. Jerome, H. M.'s 86th Regiment.
Lieutenant G. E. Thomas, 13th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant R. L. Blatham, 1st European Regiment (F.)
Ensign J. Watson, 28th Regiment N. I.
Ensign Buckman, 23th Regiment N. I.
Ensign M. W. Parker, 5th Regiment N. I.
Ensign D. D. Thom, 24th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. F. Steinhauser, Medical Establishment.

In Mahratta.

Lieutenant C. E. Naylor, 19th Regiment N. I.
Ensign C. F. Keays, 14th Regiment N. I.
2nd Lieut. C. L. H. Gastrell, 1st Bat. Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Lieutenant F. Phillips, 1st European Regiment (do.)
Lieutenant A. F. Lloyd, 27th Regiment N. I.
2nd Lieutenant M. W. Willoughby, 4th Regiment N. I., (or R. C.)
Lieutenant R. M. Hale, 8th Regiment N. L. I.
2nd Lieutenant F. Graham, Artillery.
Ensign G. L. Mills, 14th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant J. Dane, 12th Regiment N. I.
Ensign A. G. St. John Middmay, 2nd European Regt. L. I.

In Guzeratee.

Lieutenant S. N. Raikes, 13th Regiment N. I.

In Persian.

Lieutenant J. S. Kemball, 26th Regiment N. I.

No. 587 of 1851.—2nd Lieuts. H. E. Stamforth, and James Goddard, of the Engineer Corps, have been appointed temporarily Assistants to the Executive Engineer in Upper Scinde, for a special duty, under the direction of the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1851.

No. 588 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulation, taken from the Bengal Pay and Audit Code of 1849, Page 2, being in furtherance considered applicable to this Presidency:—

An advance of Six Months' Pay, reckoned from the 1st of the month in which the application is made, will be allowed to all Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, including Warrant Officers, proceeding on furlough to Europe. The same is to be passed at the furlough rate, and the difference between that rate of pay and the Indian scale will be deducted for the number of days they may be entitled to Regimental allowances.

No. 589 of 1851.—An Order by Major Maclean, dated Hydrabad, the 10th October 1851, appointing Captain W. G. Arrow to act as Interpreter, and Lieutenant J. F. Robertson as Quarter Master, to the 29th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Williams, on sick leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 590 of 1851.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Lyons, dated Hyderabad, the 10th October 1851, appointing Captain Vincent, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to act as Line Adjutant at that Station, during the absence of Lieutenant Dunstervills, on medical certificate to Kurrachee, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 591 of 1851.—Lieutenant G. B. Mellersh, of the Artillery, is appointed to succeed Lieutenant Crawford in the charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Bhooj.

No. 592 of 1851.—Serjeants John O'Connel, James Daly, and J. sma Fawcett, of the Sappers and Miners, are appointed Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, from the 19th ultimo.

No. 593 of 1851.—Captain H. La ie, of the 13th Regiment N. I., is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Sea and Australia, on medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

*BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.*

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 3rd November 1851.

1. Lieutenant R. Mallaby, of the 13th Regiment N. I., having been reported by the Staff Surgeon at Poona ui for dut, is directed to join his station.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

9th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. L'Estrange, from 10th October to 1st December, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.—N. B. this cancels the leave granted to this Officer in G. O. C. No. 7, of the 25th ultimo.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 4th November 1851.

1. Assistant Surgeon Johnstone is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the 29th Regiment N. I., until further orders.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regiment N. I.—Ensign A. Bell, from 20th November 1851, to 20th January 1852, in extension, to visit Bombay on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 5th Nov. 1851.

1. That part of G. O. C. No. 4 of the 21st July last, transferring Battery Staff Sergeant James Kavanagh, (General No. 435,) to the Town Major's non-effective list, and appointing him an Acting Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Department is cancelled.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Legt. L. C.—Cornet J. A. L. Muspratt, from 4th Nov. 1851 to 4th January 1852, to remain in Bombay, on private affairs.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjt. W. Montriou, from 6th Nov. to 22d Dec., to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 6th Nov. 1851.

The leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, granted in G. O. C. No. 1 of the 24th September last, to Lieutenant C. C. Strettell, of the 11th Regt. N. I., is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 7th Nov. 1851.

1. Surgeon T. S. Cahill M. D. in Medical Charge of the 3rd Regiment N. I. and Surgeon A. Wright, in Medical Charge of the 8th Regiment N. I., are permitted to exchange appointments.

2. Private Hossain Khan, of the 2nd Belooch Battalion having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying his leave of absence, is to be again brought on the strength of that Battalion from the date he was made a Casualty.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st European Regt. (Fusiliers).—2nd Lieut. E. Brandt, from 20th November to 20th January 1851 to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

5th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. F. Oliver, from 1st November, to 30th November, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. Widdicombe, from 1st November 1851 to 30th November 1851, in extension to remain in Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Harrison, from 9th November 1851, to 29th November, to ditto ditto.

25th Regt. N. I.—Captain G. H. Robertson, from 29th October to 29th January 1852, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

28th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Colonel H. Lyons from 9th November 1851 to 8th December 1851, in extension to remain in Bombay on urgent private affairs.

29th Regt N. I.—Lieut. G. D. Eales, from 1st December to 20th January 1852, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 8th November 1851.

The following promotions and arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made:—

1st Grade Apprentice David Wright, to be an Assistant Apothecary, from the 11th ultimo, vice Gordon dismissed the Service.

2d Hospital Assistant Abrahim Silimonjee, (at Cambay) to be 1st Hospital Assistant, from the 25th ultimo, vice Rama Laud dismissed the Service, and appointed to do General duty in Scinde.

1st Hospital Assistant Shaik Mahomed, General duty Scinde, is attached to the 2nd Belooch Battalion.

1st Grade Apprentice Kissen Sing, of the Civil Hospital Sholapoor, to be a 2d Hospital Assistant, from the 25th ult., and attached to the station at Cambay, vice Abrahim Silimonjee.

2d Grade Apprentice Pandoo Chowan, of the Civil Hospital Kolapoor, to be a 1st Grade Apprentice, from the 25th ultimo, vice Kissen Sing promoted.

1st Grade Apprentice Keerapah, of the Jail Hospital Shikarpoor, is attached to the Native Veterany Battalion.

1st Grade Apprentice Manoel Pereira, of the Native Veteran Battalion, is transferred to the 3d Regiment N. I. to fill a vacancy.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

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Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1851.

Ensign W. Hicks, of the 24th Regt. N. I., having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon fit for duty, is directed to join his Regiment.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6th November 1851.

No. 577, of the 6th instant, Superintending Surgeon J. Doig, is posted to the Presidency Division and Indian Navy.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1851.

The Annual General Invaliding Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army on Saturday next, the 15th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of such units of the Native Army as may appear before it.

President.
Superintending Surgeon J. Doig.
Members.
With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor & Commander in Chief in the Garrison } Surg. J. J. Hamilton, Musln. Battalion.
Surgeon P. Gray—2d Battalion of Artillery.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) P. E. WARBURTON, Captain,
Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

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Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 3rd Nov. 1851.

Leave of absence.—

10th Hussars.—Captain Murray, from 4th to 14th Nov. 1851, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

84th Foot.—Captain Parsons, in extension, from 1st to 30th November 1851, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on medical certificate.

64th Foot.—Lieutenant Bonny, to England for two years, from date of embarkation at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

86th Foot.—Ensign Henry, from 10th November 1851 to 9th January 1852, to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 6th November, 1851.

The following is confirmed:—

Regimental order by Lieut. Colonel Stopford, C. B., Commanding H. M. 64th Regiment, dated 24th Oct. 1851, appointing Lieut. Morphy, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment from the 24th October 1851, having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

Ensign Bayly, H. M.'s 8th Regiment at present officiating as Interpreter to the 64th Foot, will proceed to join his Regiment at Deesa.

Leave of absence—

8th Foot.—Lieut. and Interpreter Souter, from 10th Nov. 1851 to 10th February 1852, to Bombay, to pass an examination in the Goozeratee Language.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General,
Sir John Grey, K. C. B.
(Sd.) T. S. Cowan, Major,
Actg. Depy. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

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## MARINE.

### Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1851.

No. 139 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Article 41 of Section X. of the Medical Regulations, and to direct that means of transport for Medical Stores to and from vessels of the Indian Navy in Bombay Harbour, shall be furnished by the vessels whenever necessary.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy., to Govt.

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## Bombay.

### Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.

1851.
5th Nov.—Ensign J. F. Chapman, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave from Poona.
" " Captain Crawford, Artillery, from Mahabuleshwur.
" " Lieut. J. Hamilton, Artillery, Sick Certificate, from Kurrachee.
6th " Captain W. Fraser, Staff, from Mahabuleshwur.
" " Captain Beale, 22nd N. I., from England.
" " Captain Berthon, Engineers, from England.
" " Ensign Jervis, 14th Regt. N. I., on duty, from England.
" " Ensign W. C. Tremenhere, Engineers, on duty, from Mahabuleshwur.
" " Major Nott, 19th Regt. M. N. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.
8th " Lieut. and Adjut. Montriou, 24th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Sattarah.
9th " Capt. E. Whichelo, Staff, to join, from Mahabuleshwur.
10th " Lieut. F. W. Marriott, Engineers, on leave, from Mahabuleshwur.
" " Assistant Surgeon C. R. O. Bloxham, C. B. Corps, on Sick Certificate, from Scinde.
" " Assistant Surgeon F. McDowell, Horse Artillery, on Sick Certificate from Scinde.
11th " Lieut. J. R. Hawkins, Artillery, on Medical Certificate, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

4th Nov.—Ensign H. S. Anderson, 23d Regt. N. I. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.
5th " Lieut. McKenna, Artillery, to join, to Nuggur.
7th " Captain Fraser, Staff, to Kurrachee.
" " Lieut. Graham, Scinde Camel Corps, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
" " Assist. Surgeon Larkins, 22nd Regt. N. I., to join, to Sukkur.
" " Lieut. J. H. Champion, 24th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Mahabuleshwur.
" " Captain R. B. Turner, Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.
" " Ensign Hicks, 24th Regt. N. I., to join, to Sattarah.
" " Capt. J. A. Church, 20th Regt. N. I., to join, to Panlgaut.
8th " Ensign T. W. Jones, 18th Regiment N. I., to join, to Rajcote.
10th " Ensign E. W. Brown, 20th Regiment N. I., to join, to Kolapore.
11th " Captain Bedford, N. V. Battalion, to join, to Dapoolie.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 2nd Oct., John James Faithful, Esq., Bombay Army, son of the late Major General Henry Faithful, H. E. I. C. S., to Mary Anne, widow of the late Robert Frith, Esq., of Bombay. At Inverness, on the 23rd Sept., James Fraser, Esq., son of the late Capt. E. Fraser, Madras Engineers, to Georgina Inglis, daughter of the late Capt. T. Cleather, Bombay Artillery. At Cheltenham, on the 22nd September, Arthur W. Jones, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Lieut. General Sir R. Jones, K. C. B., to Marianne Russell, daughter of the late Major F. R. Eagar, 31st Regiment. At Camp Kurrachee, on the 4th November, by the Revd. William Carr, Chaplain, Geo. Gleig Brown, Esq., Bo. Horse Artillery, to Margaret, second daughter of the Venerable William Ryde, Archdeacon of Cloyne, of Ballinterry in the County of Cork.

BIRTHS.—At Westwood, Mahabuleshwur, on the 28th Oct., Mrs. Gilbert Blane, of a son. At Parell Hill, on the morning of the 5th Nov., the lady of Arthur St. John Richardson, Esq., C. S., of a son. At Altamont, on the 6th Nov., Lady Yardley, of a daughter. At Malligaum, on the 29th Oct., the lady of Capt. W. J. Morris, Commanding 3heel corps, of a daughter. At Upper Colaba, on the evening of the 7th November, the wife of Mr J. F. D'Souza, Assistant Apothecary, attached to the Lunatic Asylum, of a son.

DEATH.—At Dhabool, Girgaum road, on the 7th Nov., Mr Francis Vass, of Cannanore, aged 69 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

1851.
4th Nov.—Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, from Kurrachee 1st Nov. *Passengers*—Mrs. Fellowes; Lieut. Hamilton; Lieut. Oliver; and 20 Natives.
6th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 5th November. *Passengers*—21 Natives.
" " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, J. M. Beyts, from Surat 5th Nov. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
7th " Ship Chippewa, J. Barclay, Master, from China 18th August.
" " American Brig Mary Ann, C. J. Farnham, Master, from Zanzibar 2nd Oct. *Passengers*—Nine Natives.
8th " Steamer Surat, P. Duverger from Surat 7th inst. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
10th " Steamer Berenice, Lieutenant A. Nisbett, from Kurrachee 7th Nov. *Passengers*—Veterinary Surgeon Mellowell, H. A., Assistant Surgeon Bloxham, Belooch corps; three Engineers, Indus Flotilla; three Rank and File, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment; one Commissary Serjeant, one woman, and one child; one Rank and File, of the Kurrachee Police; three Sent Lascars, five children and three women; two prisoners, and three private followers.
" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Tonkaria 7th inst. *Passengers*—5 Natives—Deck.

DEPARTURES.

5th Nov.—Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. *Passengers*—Mr. Landon, and Several Natives.
7th " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, Master, to Coast and Colombo. *Passengers*—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Cotes, Mr. Thompson, Revd. Mr. Cotes, Capt. Church, Mr. Johnson and 75 Natives.
" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, Master, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Dr. Larkins, 22nd N. I., Lieutenant Graham, and 25 Natives.
8th " Ship Baron of Renfrew, W. Curian, to China.
" " Ship Cornwall, C. F. S. Mandrill, to Whampoa.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, James Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—10 Natives.
9th " Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
10th " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
" " Steamer Pekin, R. B. Baker, to Calcutta. *Passengers*—Mr. Lectie, and Mr. Jones.

# COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER 1851.

### Exchange.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| on (Mercantile) 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1 1/4d. per Rupee. |
| Bank Rates | 2s. | 0 3/4d. |
| itto 3 months' sight | 1s. | 11 7/8d. |
| itto 2 ditto | 1s. | 11 3/4d. |
| itto 1 ditto | 1s. | 11 5/8d. |
| atta at 60 days' | | 100 1/4 |
| itto 30 ditto | | 100 3/8 |
| itto Sight | | 101 1/4 |
| ras 30 days' | | 100 1/2 |
| itto Sight | | 106 3/4 |
| a 60 days' | | 222 |

### Bank, &c. Shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bay Bank | Rs. 1,000 | 6 1/2 P ct. | 19 per cent pm. |
| ntal Bank | „ 250 | 7 do. | 16 do. Sales. |
| mercial Bank | „ 500 | 7 do. | 6 do. discount. |
| a Bank | „ 500 | 3 do. | Par. |
| llo Press Co. | „ 12,500 | 1,500 p. shr. | Rs. 17,600 |
| ba ditto | „ 7,000 | 1,500 p. shr. | Rs. 10,625 |
| ba Land Co. | „ 10,000 | 434 p. shr. | Rs. 7,000 Noml. |
| bay S. N. Co. | „ 400 | 6 p. ct. | Rs. 54 p. ct. disct. |
| I. P. Railway Co. | „ Rs. 38 2 11 | 5 p. ct. | Rs. 35. |

### Rates of Freight.

London per ton...£2 15s. per Ton.
Liverpool.....£2 15s. per do.
Clyde..... No quotations.
China..... Rs. 16 per candy.
Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Rass.

### Government Securities.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ct. Transfer Loan | Rs. 115 3/4 | P 100 Siccas. | Sales. |
| „ Loan 1825-26 | „ 107 | at 107 1/4 | do. |
| „ Loan 1829-30 | „ 107 1/8 | | do. |
| „ Loan 1841-42 | „ 104 1/8 | | |
| „ Loan 1832-33 | „ 96 3/4 | | |
| „ Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43 | „ 92 | | |

### Price of Bullion, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| vereigns each | Rs. 10 6 as. |
| nk of England Notes | „ 10 4 as. |
| nish Dollars | „ 221 per 100 |
| rman Crowns | „ 214 per 100 |
| cee Silver | „ 104 1/2 p. 100 tolas. |
| ld Leaf (range of quality) | „ 16 3/4 per Tola. |
| ld Ingots, according to touch | „ 15 5/8 per tola. |

## Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

*INTEREST ALLOWED*

On Current Accounts payable on demand — 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice — 3 „ „
„ „ at 3 months' „ — 4 „ „

*INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Government Bills | Not exceeding 3 months | 4 per ct. per annm. |
| „ Commercial Bills | | 7 „ „ |
| „ Loans on Government Notes | | 6 „ „ |
| „ „ Goods, &c. | | 8 1/2 „ „ |

*Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.*

*EXCHANGE*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 0 1/2d. per Rupee. |
| „ „ at 3 months' sight | „ 2s. | 0 3/8d. „ |
| „ „ at 2 months' sight | „ 2s. | „ |
| „ „ at 1 month's sight | „ 1s. | 11 3/4d. „ |
| „ „ at 1 day's sight | „ 1s. | 11 5/8d. „ |
| „ Scotland at 1 day's sight / „ Ireland at 1 day's sight / Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | „ 1s. | 11 1/2d. „ |

*N. B.*—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

*COMMISSION*

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities — ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 12th November, 1851.

### Observatory Report.

*Wednesday, November 5th.*

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 3rd to the 9th November (inclusive) 1851.

| Bombay Civil Time. DATE. | Standard Barometer Corrected. 10·0 a. m. | 4·0 p. m. | Thermometer in the Air. 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | Wet-Bulb Thermometer. 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | Electrometer Volts, No. 1. Max. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 3 | 29·933 | 29·771 | 75·1 | 90·5 | 68·0 | 74·0 | 1 | |
| 4 | ·847 | ·728 | 76·2 | 90·5 | 68·0 | 73·0 | 3 | |
| 5 | ·867 | ·752 | 76·9 | 88·0 | 72·2 | 75·0 | 0 | |
| 6 | ·862 | ·742 | 74·2 | 86·2 | 70·1 | 75·0 | 0 | |
| 7 | ·858 | ·723 | 74·2 | 85·2 | 68·0 | 72·0 | 12 | None. |
| 8 | ·830 | | 71·3 | 85·0 | 61·0 | 73·0 | 6 | |
| 9 | | ·713 | | | | | 0 | |

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Nov. 3rd.—Light cirri. Scattered Mist in the morning.
4th.—Light cirri and light fleecy clouds scattered throughout.
5th.—Light cirri and dense fleecy clouds scattered throughout.
6th.—Light cirri scattered throughout. Hazy.
7th.—Light cirri scattered about the sky.
8th.—Light mist in the N. W.
9th.—Dense clouds and fleecy cumuli.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba.
November, 10th 1851.

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